

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5030. 九一月八九年七百八十一號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

日四初月七日卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**Banks.**

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GROVE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BALES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SALEY & CO., SINGAPORE; C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MEERS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO., AMOY, WILSON, NICKELS & CO., FOOCHEW, HEESE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

## Court of Directors.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, E. R. BEILLIUS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SIBBOON, Esq. H. HORPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MCILVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

**HONGKONG.**  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

**Bankers.**

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

**Notices of Firms.**

## NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr ERNEST VAUGHN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to SIGN my name.

R. G. ALFORD,  
Surveyor, etc.

16, Queen's Road Central,  
1st August, 1879.

## NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. SORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,  
186, Queen's Road,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM, at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH"  
(Just Arrived),  
1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON PINE LUMBER,  
SPARS,

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long,  
19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY,  
Hongkong Timber Yard,  
(Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSSARDIN,  
Dry CHAMPAGNE (England).

In Cases of.....1 doz. Quarts.

of.....2 " Pints.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

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Intimations.  
NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.  
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail; is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per copy (postage paid 56 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICE.

In accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THEIR Y-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particular of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHERNICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & CO.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"TAN AIS."

Command, DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Avept.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

au22

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"SINDH,"

Commandant MONGE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on FRIDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 5 p.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

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translated, "Total weight 200." The knife of the deceased would swear that he saw his father write these characters on such a piece of paper as this when tying up his money. And as further proof, that the handwriting was that of deceased, he would put before the jury certain receipts deceased gave in Canton for payments of money made to him. This, with the more important fact, that he had in his actual possession the knife belonging to the deceased, made out a very strong case. The points the Jury would have to consider were, (1) whether the deceased came to his death by violence, whether in fact he was murdered, and (2) whether the whole circumstances did or did not point to this man now at the bar as having been connected with the murder, and having been present at the time, and whether he was not the murderer.

The evidence, which was voluminous, was then taken. It has only quite recently appeared in our columns in our Police Court reports, and as no new points were made, and nothing new or contradictory brought out by cross examination, it would be useless to re publish the testimony. A map of the locality where the murder was committed and the body buried was put in, and used to elucidate the evidence of different witnesses. The Chief Justice remarked on the usefulness of such an aid, and on the value to the Police Force of such a man as Constable Braun, who prepared the map.

Mr Haylar, in addressing the Jury for the prisoner, said the man at the bar was clearly a participant in some way in the death of the man who was murdered; all the evidence pointed to that fact; but the question was whether he had been an actual participant or an accessory after the fact, which was an entirely different consideration. That this poor man Asan had left his home on the 21st June to go to Canton to sell granite; that he had sold his granite, receiving some 200 taels; that he was returning with that money on the 4th, the day he probably met his death; that he arrived here, and crossed to Hongkong, that he was going home when he was murdered probably for the sake of robbery; that he was robbed of all his money and that a large quantity of his money had been found in the house of the prisoner; all these facts had been proved in a way it was impossible to controvert. He had not, either, taken up the time of the jury with unnecessary cross-examination of the witness who spoke to the connection he had had with the burial of the body. It was also clear that the prisoner was a gambler and the amount of money that was found in his possession was in excess of what he was likely to have from honest earnings. Indeed, the man when arrested, when first charged with that crime, had explained that the money was the proceeds of a highway robbery. That he knew great deal about it was clear from his own statement of the names of those who were concerned with him in the robbery. Now, although that was a very heavy indictment and was perfectly consistent with the fact that the man may have alone or with two or three others murdered the deceased, it was at the same time not inconsistent with the defence he himself put forward,—that he was made the recipient of the stolen goods by the criminals after the murder had been committed. There was a gap in the evidence which allowed of the existence of a doubt, of which the Jury were entitled to give the prisoner the benefit. This he asked them, on behalf of the prisoner, to do. The man had never committed himself to any confession of being implicated in the murder. When he first was told on what charge he had been arrested he said:—"I have not done that." He seemed to have always drawn the line there. He knew he had not clean hands in the matter: what he had said might be taken as admitting some other offence; but he had denied constantly having had anything to do with the murder. He said when arrested:—"I was not in the matter." What he had said in jail about being concerned with these other three men whom he named was consistent with guilt but with what guilt; not guilt of murder, but as he had himself said that in the proceeds of a highway robbery. The prisoner had made an attempt in his statement to set up an alibi; but he would not detain the jury by dwelling on that; it need not be gone into. With regard to the burial of the body, Mr Haylar contended that the action of the prisoner in that matter was quite consistent with his non-participation in the murder. He was more likely to have been employed by the murderers to get it buried than to go round himself as he had done and break first one and then another, finally resorting to the ordinary grave-diggers and getting them to bury the body of the man he had murdered. A murderer, he submitted, was not likely to run such a risk as was incurred by doing this. The learned Counsel contended that, whatever the evidence and the acts of the prisoners proved him to have been guilty of, it might be that they showed him to be an accessory after the fact—they did not prove him to have been guilty of the murder charged against him.

The Chief Justice summed up, and read the greater portion of the evidence. The Jury, when his Lordship had spoken a few minutes, announced that they were prepared to retire now; they were agreed about the matter of the knife, and had paid so particular attention to the evidence that they did not desire it to be read over to them.

The Chief Justice: Are you on the one point prepared to give a unanimous verdict as to the guilt of the prisoner? Is that what am to understand?

The foreman (Mr Goughbridge): We do not desire to give a verdict now; but we are prepared to retire if your Lordship has nothing further to lay before us than the evidence.

His Lordship said he could not say what points for comment might arise in the evidence; the law was that the "Judge shall sum up." It was not a proper way for the Jury to do a case like this. He thought they should always have recalled to their minds the evidence heard.

After some further conversation the Jury said they would be happy to hear His Lordship's summing up; which was then continued.

The Jury, after an absence of less than a minute, gave a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner made a long rambling statement as to his quarrel with Lin Chan Fook, and said he did not know anything about the man that was murdered, and did not murder him. This Lin Fook asked him to get the body buried, and he, after agreeing, did so. The charge of murder against him was false. He knew nothing about the murder.

The Chief Justice: Ask him about the knife.

The Prisoner: That knife is my own. I bought it seven or eight years ago. They could not identify the knife by the blades because they are different in shape. One of the blades has foreign characters on it.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoner, said he had been convicted on evidence, which, if over evidence called circumstantial evidence should convict any one—and it had convicted thousands—certainly should convict him. That he had—he would not say without assistance, of others, but one way or other—been guilty of the death of that man at Tai Wan he had not the slightest doubt.

No human being who had heard the evidence could, if he was fit to be out of a lunatic asylum, and had heard his statement about the knife which there was no doubt was in the possession of the murdered man on the 4th of July, and was found on his person when he was apprehended,—doubt for a moment that he was guilty of the crime with which he was charged. The ingenious suggestion—and he used the word in no sense but with the utmost respect—was made for his defense that somebody else might have stolen the knife and given it to him. But when he claimed that knife as his own, as one he had had in his possession for eight years, he as much as said he was the murderer of the man. It was the practice to allow prisoners to make certain statements: sometimes they said something which had an effect in their favour; sometimes they blurted out something that showed their guilt. The prisoner had proved his guilt by his own words; he wanted little else to be satisfied the man before him had committed the murder. He was sure the Jury must feel satisfaction, although it was a painful one, that they had heard the prisoner say what he had just stated.

The Judge, after alluding to the solemnity of the task the Law laid upon him, then sentenced the man to death in the usual term.

#### Police Intelligence:

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Thursday, August 21.

#### FRAUD BY CONSPIRACY.—A \$17,000 CASE.

BEGINA (WONG MING LEONG) v. CHUK SHUN YEE AND OTHERS.

In this case Chun Shun Yee, Tam Yew Tong, Ho Chin Tim, and Chun Fan are charged with conspiracy. The two first named were before the Court. The other two are in China. They are charged under a sworn information with conspiring to cheat and defraud the complainant by inducing, by false pretences, the son of the plaintiff, a youth of 19 years of age, to give him a promissory note for \$17,000. It appeared from the statement of Mr Breerton, who appeared for the prosecution, that the defendant was a bankrupt in October last, and that being the case, he represented to the complainant's son that he was a wealthy merchant, and as complainant's son wanted funds for his own purposes and he had no credit in Hongkong, he (the prisoner) induced complainant's son to give him a promissory note for \$17,000 in exchange for a note of the plaintiff for \$13,000, a note which was entirely worthless, of no more value than the paper it was written on. Neither the complainant nor his son ever had any value for the note. Chun Shun Yee having got possession of the note went to the British Consul at Canton, and represented to him that he held a promissory note of the complainant's for a valuable consideration, and requested that he (the Consul) would communicate with the Chinese authorities with a view to recovering the amount. The Consul, believing the representations that had been made to him to be true, brought the matter before the authorities referred to. The mandarin sent thirty Yamen runners or police into the complainant's house as a preliminary to enforcing the claim, which was the first information the complainant had of any such demand. Mr Dennis, who is concerned for the prisoners, had applied for a remand for several days, to which Mr Breerton objected. After a long discussion between Mr Breerton and the Magistrate (Mr Creagh), the case was adjourned till 2.30 on Saturday.

The defendant, Chun Shun Yee, was admitted to bail in two sureties of \$4,000, and the second prisoner in two sureties of \$2,000 each. Mr Breerton characterized the case as one of the greatest frauds, showing by the production of the Government Gazette, that at the time Chun Shun Yee was holding himself out to be a man of property he was in reality a bankrupt, the promissory note he gave not being worth the paper it was written on.

#### THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Tong A Hop, a coolie, living in Tank Lane, had hung his clothing on a bamboo, for the purpose of drying them; about 4.30 this morning he awoke and saw a man (Chan A Kam) in his room with the clothes under his arm. He pursued him and called out police, and eventually overtook him. P. O. 634 heard the call and saw the defendant in charge of witness; with two of the pieces of clothing under his arm, and afterwards took two other pieces from his trousers.

Defendant said he picked up the clothing from the ground, and was given in charge.

Prisoner was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

#### THE "ADAM M. SIMPSON."

Alexander Nelson and Edward Sheerman, seamen of the American ship "Adam M. Simpson," were charged with desertion from their ship, and said they objected to go on board on account of ill-treatment. They were ordered to go on board their ship.

#### SEIZURE OF UNWHOLESOOME FOOD.

Li Awan, Chan Anau, Lo Alo, and Leung Apo, were charged with having in their possession a number of dead pigs intended for human consumption.

P. S. Toomey deposed to having found eleven pigs in their possession which seemed to him to have a suspicious appearance.

The pigs were beginning to smell badly, so he took the prisoners in charge and made enquiries.

Dr Ayres, colonial surgeon, had examined the pigs and found that they were in a state of putrefaction; they had died a natural death.

Inspector Orley gave evidence to show that the first defendant had been previously bound over in \$25 for having pork for sale outside the market.

The first defendant said the pigs were thrown overboard from a steamer which

came from Hoi How. He picked them up and was going to salt them to send home; he engaged the other coolies to assist him. First defendant was fined \$60, in default of payment two months' imprisonment. The other defendants were discharged.

#### THEFT BY AN APPRENTICE.

Ji Ach, an apprentice engineer at the Hung Ham Dock, charged with having been found in possession of a quantity of copper, the property of his employers, admitted the charge and was sent to prison for ten weeks with hard labor.

#### A ROGUE SENT TO JAIL.

Chan Ayuk, for being found in the house of Chan Akun for a supposed unlawful purpose on the 21st last, was sent to prison for three months as a rogue and vagabond.

#### NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Steamer Sindh, Captain Monge, arrived shortly before midnight yesterday.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(Indian Papers)

Kokeran Through Kandahar, July 19.—Nicholle, 2nd Belooches, died yesterday of cholera. This is the only case at Kokeran. At Kandahar the disease has been very sharp lately, and is spreading widely over the country.

Simla, July 22.—Major Cavagnari reached Kushi on the 20th and is receiving most hospitable treatment. The cordial reception of the Embassy by the Amir's officials is Stulgarhan has had a most beneficial effect all over Kurram; the local tribesmen express their satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. Zaman Khan, the newly appointed Governor of Khost, passed through Kurram a few days ago.

Bombay, July 23.—A special telegram from London to the Times of India states that there is universal rejoicing in military circles caused by Lord Chelmsford's success against the Zulus. The guns lost at leudala have been recovered.

The following is a list of the casualties:

Captain Edgell of the 17th Lancers killed; Major Winslow of the 2-21st Regiment, Major Bond of the 58th, Lieut. Jenkins of the 17th Lancers, Lieut. Phipps of the 2-24th, and Lieut. Lieberouard of the 58th, severely wounded; Lieutenant the Hon. Stapleton Cotton of the 3-60th Rifles, and Lieut. James Pardon of the Navy, slightly wounded.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has telegraphed that no more stores for the troops are required.

London, July 25.—The House of Commons has read for the second time the Irish University Bill. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in moving the second reading of the Bill, proposed the establishment of scholarships and prizes.

Mr Stanhope replying to a question, said that Duleep Singh had made application to the Government for an increased allowance, and that the same was under consideration. The opinion of the Government of India in the matter had been invited.

London, July 26.—The report of the select committee on public works in India recommends that the yearly borrowing for public works shall not exceed 2½ millions sterling, the loan to be raised in India. It also proposes a reduction of pupils at Cooper's Hill Training College and a large employment of natives.

Lord Cranbrook distributed the prizes at Cooper's Hill College yesterday. Commenting upon the employment of natives in the Public Works Department, he said it was most desirable that natives should expect a career in connection with the Indian Government, but the superintendent and control could never be placed entirely in their hands.

London, July 26.—Lord Cranbrook, speaking at Cooper's Hill College, vindicated the British administration of India against the attacks made by Mr Bright, and said that India was gradually being welded into one nation under a safe and sound Government.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for an Indian loan of two millions, and negatived an amendment brought forward by Mr Fawcett that it was unjust to make India contribute seven times more than England towards the expenses of the Afghan war, by 137 against 126 votes.

A Commission of the Great Powers will be appointed to control Egyptian finance, and England and France preponderating, and determining what the Egyptian Government can pay and what reforms are necessary.

Simla, July 27.—Major Cavagnari entered Kabul on the morning of the 24th, and met with a most brilliant reception. Four miles from the city the Sirdars with some cavalry and two elephants met the party, and the Embassy proceeded on elephants with a large escort of cavalry to the outside of the city, where two batteries of artillery, some cavalry, and nine regiments of infantry, were drawn up in column and saluted, the bands playing the British national anthem. The Embassy then entered the city, and a heavy battery fired a salute of seventeen guns. A large crowd was assembled, who were orderly and respectful. In the evening Major Cavagnari paid a formal visit to the Amir and delivered the Viceroy's letter.

Constantinople, July 28.—The Ministerial crisis here, which has been prolonged for some time, continues. The Sultan still resists the demands of the Grand Vizier for a constitutional government. The Sultan having refused to accede to the demand of Khairdin Pacha (the Grand Vizier) to nominate ministers, the Grand Vizier has resigned and Aarif Pacha has been appointed his successor. The post of Grand Vizier has been abolished and Aarif Pacha has been appointed premier, with Savet Pacha as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, July 29.—The Gazette publishes the following list of honours bestowed for services in connection with the Afghan War:—To be Knights: Commanders of the Bath; Major Cavagnari, Generals Stewart, Sir Sam Browne, Munde, Buddhill, Roberts, and Lumson. To be Companions of the Bath: Hon. A. C. Lyall, Colonels Cobbe, Madden, Sankey, McGre, or, Drew, Perkins, Lindsay, Macdonald and Jenkins, and Deputy-Surgeon General Gibbons. To be Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, the Khan of Khelat; to be Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India: Sir Frederick Haines; to be Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India: the Rajah of Nabha; to be Knights Commander of the Star of India: Colonels Burns and Colley, Major Saunders, the Honourable R. E. Egerton, and the Khan Bahadur [name is missing]; to be Companions of the Star of India: Major St.

John, Colonel Waterfield, Majors James Browne, Lepel Griffin, Dalzell, and Peals, the Maharajah Tagore, Sir Dar Kapurhala, and the Maharajah Bahadur Sahitzada Obodulis.

London, July 31.—An influential deputation was received by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday, which protested energetically against the Eastern mail subsidies. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, said that it was inexpedient to make any statement on the subject until a discussion had taken place in the House of Commons relating to the new contract.

London, July 31.—The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup, run this day:—Isomony, first; Bear second, and Parola third.

#### (London and China Express, July 11.)

The police have made a descent on a gambling-haus in Newcastle street, Whitechapel, and captured a number of Polish Jews, all of whom were tailors, who were playing at a game called "Sixty-six." The prisoners were brought up at Worship street Police-court, before Mr. Bustby, who fined the keeper of the house five pounds, and each of the players twenty shillings, besides which the superintendent of police said that the money found on them was forfeited.

The French transport and hospital ship, Shamrock, recently completed at Havre, is the largest ship of the kind in the French Navy. Her length, between perpendiculars, is 344 ft., greatest beam 45 ft., horse-power 2,600. She was built by the Mediterranean Shipbuilding Company, and is the largest ship yet constructed in France; her keel was laid in March, 1877, and she was launched in April, 1878. She is now at Cherbourg, receiving her machinery, and will then proceed to Toulon to be commissioned. The shamrock is intended for the conveyance of troops to and from Cochin China, and is provided with accommodation for 1,093 men, in ordinary service, or 2,000 men in time of war, besides horses.

The official trial of one of the first class torpedo boats built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Austro-Hungarian Government, has taken place in the presence of Count Cassini, naval attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Herr A. Waldvogel, chief engineer to the Austrian navy, when a speed was obtained during an entire hour's run of 21·1 knots. The dimensions of the craft are 86 ft. in length by 11 ft. beam, and 450-horse power.

Latest mail advices—Yokohama (via San Francisco), May 31; Shanghai, May 21; Foochow, May 20; Hongkong, May 27. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, via Naples, on the 5th inst., two days in advance of its due date. The Japan advices, via San Francisco, were received on the 7th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail was despatched from Brindisi yesterday, and will reach London on its due date, the 14th instant.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in June, 1879, were £19,618; Jan. 1 to June 31, 1879, £96,178; corresponding months, 1878, £99,421; ditto, 1877, £96,182.

#### Singapore.

(Straits Times.)

The gaoi question has dropped up again. Sir William Robinson in January last assured the unofficial members who had offered strong opposition to so large an outlay upon a proposed building—which was felt to be unnecessary, and really only suggested because of a desire to pander to the pot theories of Lord Carnarvon—that the expense of its erection would not exceed \$283,000, and upon that assurance the opposition was reluctantly withdrawn. In the Estimate for 1880, however, a sum of \$366,000 figures as the probable outlay, \$100,000 of which will have to be met in 1880. This circumstance will give a hint to unofficial members to be rather chary in future in accepting official assurances in Council.

The Criminal Assizes have concluded. One Chinaman, who was accused of stabbing a fellow countryman, was acquitted, and in regard to the two Chinamen who were put upon trial for the murder of a man in a Kongsee fight, the capital charge was withdrawn in the course of the trial, and charges of causing "grievous hurt" and causing "hurt" substituted. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The news that the Teluk Ayer Bay Reclamation Scheme has been approved of by the Home Government—and for this the community is deeply indebted to Sir William Robinson—has been received with great satisfaction. It is admitted on all hands that this movement of Sir William Robinson is the most satisfactory and important in a general way

## MAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE,  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
TOKIO, will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,  
the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Pass-  
engers, and Freight, for Japan, the United  
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad; and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,  
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., the 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au28



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
TERNEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
BOKHARA, Captain ANDERSON, will leave  
this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at  
Noon.

For further particulars, apply to  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
AND  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched  
to San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANOHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd September,  
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
PHOENIX, Commandant PASQUALINI, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and  
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above  
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 1st September, 1879. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

agent.

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Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

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Hongkong, April 22, 1879.

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are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
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to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

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COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

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Merchandise in the same, at the usual  
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